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2019-10-31

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Antila , H , Buslaev , P , Favela-Rosales , F , Ferreira , T M , Gushchin , I , Javanainen , M , Kav , B , Madsen , J J , Melcr , J , Miettinen , M S , Määttä , J , Nencini , R , Ollila , O H S & Piggot , T J 2019 , ' Headgroup Structure and Cation Binding in Phosphatidylserine Lipid Bilayers ' , Journal of Physical Chemistry B , vol. 123 , no. 43 , pp. 9066-9079 . <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpcb.9b06091>

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<http://hdl.handle.net/10138/319736>

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpcb.9b06091>

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# Headgroup Structure and Cation Binding in Phosphatidylserine Lipid Bilayers

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## Abstract

Phosphatidylserine (PS) is a negatively charged lipid type commonly found in eukaryotic membranes, where it interacts with proteins via nonspecific electrostatic interactions as well as via specific binding. Moreover, in the presence of calcium ions, PS lipids can induce membrane fusion and phase separation. Molecular details of these phenomena remain poorly understood, partly because accurate models to interpret the experimental data have not been available. Here we gather a set of previously published experimental NMR data of C–H bond order parameter magnitudes,  $|S_{\text{CH}}|$ , for pure PS and mixed PS:PC (phosphatidylcholine) lipid bilayers, and augment this data set by measuring the signs of  $S_{\text{CH}}$  in the PS headgroup using S-DROSS solid-state NMR spectroscopy. The augmented data set is then used to assess the accuracy of the PS headgroup structures in, and the cation binding to, PS-containing membranes in the most commonly used classical molecular dynamics (MD) force fields including CHARMM36, Lipid17, MacRog, Slipids, GROMOS-CKP, Berger, and variants. We show large discrepancies between different force fields, and that none of them reproduces the NMR data within experimental accuracy. However, the best MD models can detect the most essential differences between PC and PS headgroup structures. The cation binding affinity is, in line with our previous results for PC lipids, not captured correctly by any of the PS force fields. Moreover, the simulated response of PS headgroup to bound ions can differ from experiments even *qualitatively*. The collected experimental dataset and simulation results will pave the way for development of lipid force fields that correctly describe the biologically relevant negatively charged membranes and their interactions with ions. This work is part of the NMRlipids open collaboration project ([nmrlipids.blogspot.fi](http://nmrlipids.blogspot.fi)).

## Introduction

Phosphatidylserine (PS) is the most common negatively charged lipid type in eukaryotic biomembranes. In red blood cells, for example, PS lipids compose 8.5% of the total lipid

weight.<sup>1</sup> The abundance, however, varies between different cells and organelles, and up to 25–35% of the cytosolic leaflet of plasma membranes consists of PS lipids.<sup>2,3</sup> PS lipids are important biomolecules that interact with signaling proteins,<sup>2</sup> regulate surface charge and protein localization,<sup>4</sup> and induce protein aggregation.<sup>5,6</sup> Some protein domains interact specifically with PS lipids, while other protein sites attract PS lipids by nonspecific electrostatics and the binding can be regulated by calcium.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, deciphering the structural details of lipid headgroups and the details of cation binding is crucial for understanding PS-mediated processes on cellular membranes.

Experimental studies have indicated that the serine-containing headgroup of PS is more rigid than the choline-containing headgroup of PC (phosphatidylcholine), owing possibly to electrostatic interactions or formation of a hydrogen bond network between the headgroups.<sup>7,8</sup> While most monovalent ions interact weakly with PS-containing bilayers, multivalent cations and  $\text{Li}^+$  are able to form strong dehydrated molecular complexes with PS lipids.<sup>9–19</sup> The dehydrated complexes of PS headgroups with calcium ions can even lead to phase separation.<sup>9,10,14–18</sup> Mixing PS lipids with PC lipids reduces the propensity of PS to form complexes with multivalent ions and makes the PS headgroup less rigid.<sup>7,8,17,18</sup> That being said, some studies suggest that  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  has similar specific binding affinity to both negatively charged and zwitterionic phospholipids, and that the increased cation binding to PS lipid bilayers is non-specific and arises only due to the increased local cation concentration in the vicinity of the membrane.<sup>20,21</sup>

Molecular level interpretations of the rigidity of PS headgroup and its interactions with ions are currently lacking. Classical molecular dynamics (MD) simulations have been widely used in efforts to understand the PS headgroup structure, its influence on lipid bilayer properties, and PS interaction with ions.<sup>19,22–34</sup> Unfortunately, the results have depended on the particular force field used. For example, recent simulations using the NBfix parameters for calcium<sup>35</sup> in the CHARMM36 force field,<sup>29,36</sup> combined with 2D infrared spectroscopy, suggest that  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions interact only with the carboxylate group of PS lipids.<sup>33</sup> In contrast,

results from the same lipid model but without the NBfix ion parameters, combined with NMR chemical shifts and rotational-echo double-resonance (REDOR) experiments, indicate a significant binding affinity also toward the phosphate region.<sup>34</sup> Meanwhile, simulations with the Berger force field,<sup>24,37</sup> combined with fluorescent and vibrational sum frequency spectroscopy, suggest substantial calcium binding to the carbonyls in the acyl chains.<sup>32</sup>

We have recently demonstrated that the lipid C–H bond order parameters,  $S_{\text{CH}}$ , can be used to resolve such controversies.<sup>38,39</sup> The  $S_{\text{CH}}$  can be measured from NMR experiments with high accuracy and directly compared to MD simulations to evaluate the quality of the force field and to interpret the experiments.<sup>40</sup> Using this approach, it has been established that the structure of PC lipid headgroup and glycerol backbone are not well captured by most MD force fields,<sup>38</sup> that cation binding to PC lipid bilayers is overestimated,<sup>39</sup> and that the inequivalence of the order parameters of the distinct C–H bonds at the carbon 2 in *sn*-2 lipid tail is correctly reproduced only in the CHARMM36 force field.<sup>41</sup>

Here, we first extend the available set of experimentally measured PS lipid headgroup and glycerol backbone C–H bond order parameters by measuring the signs of these order parameters using S-DROSS solid-state NMR spectroscopy. Based on the collected experimental data, we then assess the quality of headgroup structures and the ion binding affinity in the available MD simulation models of PS lipids. Our results pave the way for development of lipid models that correctly describe the headgroup region of negatively charged lipids under physiological salt conditions. Such force fields are expected to be extremely useful in understanding the biological functions of lipid headgroups and glycerol backbone, as these are known to behave similarly in simple model membranes and in cells.<sup>20,42,43</sup>

# Methods

## Experimental C–H bond order parameters

The magnitudes of headgroup and glycerol backbone C–H bond order parameters of 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phospho-L-serine (POPS) were determined by measuring the chemical-shift-resolved dipolar splittings with a R-type Proton Detected Local Field (R-PDLF) experiment.<sup>44</sup> The corresponding order parameter signs were measured with a S-DROSS experiment<sup>45</sup> using natural abundance  $^{13}\text{C}$  solid state NMR spectroscopy as described previously.<sup>46,47</sup> The experiments were done in a Bruker Avance III 400 spectrometer operating at a  $^1\text{H}$  Larmor frequency of 400.03 MHz. Magic angle spinning (MAS) of the sample was used at a frequency of 5.15 kHz (R-PDLF) and 5 kHz (S-DROSS). The following experimental setups were used.

*C–H bond order parameters from the R-PDLF experiment.* The parameters are described according to Figures 1c and 2c of the original reference for the R-PDLF experiment.<sup>44</sup> The refocused-INEPT delays were  $\tau_1 = 1.94$  ms and  $\tau_2 = 0.97$  ms. The used radio frequency pulses had the following nutation frequencies: 46.35 kHz (R18<sub>1</sub><sup>7</sup> pulses), 63.45 kHz ( $^{13}\text{C}$  90° and 180°), 50 kHz (SPINAL64  $^1\text{H}$  decoupling pulses). The  $t_1$  increment was equal to  $10.79\ \mu\text{s} \times 18 \times 2$ , and 32 points in the indirect dimension were recorded using 1024 scans for each, with a recycle delay of 5 s and a spectral width of 149.5 ppm.

*Order parameter signs from the S-DROSS experiment.* The parameters are described according to Figures 1b and 1c of the original reference for the S-DROSS experiment.<sup>45</sup> The refocused-INEPT delay  $\delta_2$  was 1.19 ms. The  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$  in the S-DROSS recoupling blocks  $R$  were set as  $\tau_1 = 39.4\ \mu\text{s}$  and  $\tau_2 = 89.4\ \mu\text{s}$ . The used radio frequency pulses had the nutation frequencies: 63.45 kHz ( $^{13}\text{C}$  90° and 180°), 50 kHz ( $^1\text{H}$  SPINAL64 decoupling). The  $t_1$  increment (dipolar recoupling dimension) was  $800\ \mu\text{s}$ , and a total of 8 points along  $t_1$  were measured using 1024 scans for each, with a recycle delay of 5 s and a spectral width of 149.5 ppm.

*Numerical simulations of S-DROSS curves.* The numerical simulations of S-DROSS curves were performed using the SIMPSON simulation package<sup>48</sup> by inputting the  $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^1\text{H}$  dipolar couplings, either as determined by the R-PDLF experiments, or as calculated from the known  $^2\text{H}$  quadrupolar couplings.<sup>7</sup> The chemical shift anisotropy and homonuclear couplings were neglected, and the SIMPSON input file *rep2000* was used to simulate a random distribution of bilayer orientations in the samples studied.

*Sample preparation.* The sample was prepared simply by mixing POPS powder (1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phospho-L-serine, purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids as sodium salt) with water (lipid:water 60:40 wt-%) in an Eppendorf tube, centrifuging the mixture and stirring with a thin glass rod repeatedly (approximately 5 to 6 times centrifuging/stirring) until a homogeneous viscous fluid was visually observed. Then 20 mg of the sample was transferred to an NMR insert suitable for 4 mm NMR rotors.

## Molecular dynamics simulations

Molecular dynamics simulation data were collected using the Open Collaboration method,<sup>38</sup> with the NMRLipids Project blog ([nmrlipids.blogspot.fi](http://nmrlipids.blogspot.fi)) and GitHub repository ([github.com/NMRLipids/NMRLipidsIVotherHGs](https://github.com/NMRLipids/NMRLipidsIVotherHGs)) as the communication platforms. The simulated systems are listed in Tables 1 (pure PS bilayers without additional ions) and 2 (mixed PC:PS bilayers at various salt concentrations). Further simulation details are given in the SI, and the simulation data are indexed in a searchable database available at [www.nmrlipids.fi](http://www.nmrlipids.fi), and in the NMRLipids/MATCH repository ([github.com/NMRLipids/MATCH](https://github.com/NMRLipids/MATCH)).<sup>49</sup>

The C-H bond order parameters were calculated directly from the carbon and hydrogen positions using the definition

$$S_{\text{CH}} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 3 \cos^2 \theta - 1 \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the C-H bond and the membrane normal (taken to align with  $z$ , with membrane in the  $xy$ -plane). Angular brackets denote average over all sampled



Table 1: List of MD simulations of pure PS bilayers without additional salt. Notation  $2 \times [\text{time}]$  indicates that two independent MD runs were conducted. JC refers to the Joung–Cheatham ion parameters<sup>50</sup> and ff99 to the default Amber ion parameters.<sup>51</sup> Additional simulation details are given in the Supporting Information.\* Force field parameters for PS lipids generated for this work, for full details see the Supporting Information.

lipid/counter-ion	force field	<sup>a</sup> N <sub>l</sub>	<sup>b</sup> N <sub>w</sub>	<sup>c</sup> T (K)	<sup>d</sup> t <sub>sim</sub> (ns)	<sup>e</sup> t <sub>anal</sub> (ns)	<sup>f</sup> f <sub>files</sub>
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	CHARMM36 <sup>29</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	52
POPS/K <sup>+</sup>	CHARMM36 <sup>29</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	53
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	CHARMM36-UA* <sup>29,54</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	55
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	57
POPS/K <sup>+</sup>	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	128	4480	298	200	150	58
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Lipid17 <sup>59</sup> / JC <sup>50</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 600	2 × 100	60
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Lipid17 <sup>59</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 600	2 × 100	61
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Berger <sup>24</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	62
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	GROMOS-CKPM <sup>63-65</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	66
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	GROMOS-CKP <sup>63-65</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	67
POPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Slipids <sup>68</sup>	128	4480	298	2 × 500	2 × 100	69
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	CHARMM36 <sup>29</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 500	2 × 100	70
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	CHARMM36-UA* <sup>29,54</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 500	2 × 100	71
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Lipid17 <sup>59</sup> / JC <sup>50</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 600	2 × 100	72
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Lipid17 <sup>59</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 600	2 × 100	73
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Berger <sup>24</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 500	2 × 100	74
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	GROMOS-CKPM* <sup>65</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 500	2 × 100	75
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	GROMOS-CKP* <sup>65</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 500	2 × 100	76
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Slipids <sup>68</sup>	128	4480	303	2 × 500	2 × 100	77
DOPS/Na <sup>+</sup>	Slipids <sup>68</sup>	288	11232	303	200	100	78

<sup>a</sup>Number of lipid molecules

<sup>b</sup>Number of water molecules

<sup>c</sup>Simulation temperature

<sup>d</sup>Total simulation time

<sup>e</sup>Time used for analyses

<sup>f</sup>Number of reference for simulation files

**Table 2: List of POPC:POPS mixtures simulated at different molar fractions and different amounts of added  $\text{CaCl}_2$ .** The salt concentrations are calculated as  $[\text{salt}] = N_c \times [\text{water}] / N_w$ , where  $[\text{water}] = 55.5 \text{ M}$ . This corresponds to the concentrations in buffer before solvating lipids, which were reported in the experiments by Roux et al.<sup>17</sup> Notation  $2 \times [\text{time}]$  indicates that two independent MD runs were conducted. Dang refers to the ion parameters by Dang and co-workers,<sup>79,80</sup> and ff99 to the default Amber ion parameters.<sup>51</sup> Additional simulation details are given in the Supporting Information. Symbols have the same meaning as in Table 1.

lipids/counter-ion	force field	$^a[\text{CaCl}_2] \text{ (M)}$	$N_i$	$N_w$	$bN_c$	T (K)	$t_{\text{sim}} \text{ (ns)}$	$t_{\text{anal}} \text{ (ns)}$	files
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup>	0	110:22	4620	0	298	2×500	2×100	81
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup>	0	110:22	4620	0	298	2×500	2×100	82
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup>	0	250:50	11207	0	298	200	180	83
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup> / NBfx1 <sup>35</sup>	0.26	250:50	11190	53	298	200	180	84
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup> / NBfx1 <sup>35</sup>	1.06	250:50	11174	214	298	200	180	85
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup>	0	250:50	11207	0	320	400	300	86
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup> / NBfx2 <sup>87</sup>	0.14	250:50	11190	28	320	440	300	86
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup> / NBfx2 <sup>87</sup>	0.94	250:50	11174	189	320	440	300	86
POPC:POPS (1:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	CHARMM36 <sup>29,36</sup>	0	150:150	10785	0	298	200	180	88
POPC:POPS (1:0)	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	0	120:0	5120	0	298	200	150	89
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	0	120:24	5760	0	298	400	250	90
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	0.10	120:24	5760	10	298	600	300	90
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	0.30	120:24	5760	31	298	600	300	90
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	1.00	120:24	5760	104	298	600	300	90
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	MacRog <sup>56</sup>	3.00	120:24	5760	311	298	600	300	90
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{K}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	0	120:24	5760	0	298	2×500	2×200	92
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	0	120:24	5760	0	298	2×500	2×200	93
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	0.50	120:24	5760	52	298	2×500	2×200	94
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	1.00	120:24	5760	104	298	2×500	2×200	94
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	2.00	120:24	5760	208	298	2×500	2×200	94
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	3.00	120:24	5760	311	298	2×500	2×200	94
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / ff99 <sup>51</sup>	4.00	120:24	5760	415	298	2×500	2×200	94
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / Dang <sup>79,80</sup>	0	60:12	3600	0	298	1050	1000	95
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / Dang <sup>79,80</sup>	0.08	60:12	3561	5	298	1050	1000	95
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / Dang <sup>79,80</sup>	0.13	60:12	3561	8	298	1050	1000	95
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / Dang <sup>79,80</sup>	0.20	60:12	3561	13	298	1050	1000	95
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / Dang <sup>79,80</sup>	0.41	60:12	3522	26	298	1050	1000	95
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Lipid14/17 <sup>59,91</sup> / Dang <sup>79,80</sup>	0.62	60:12	3483	39	298	1050	1000	95
POPC:POPS (4:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	Berger <sup>24,96</sup>	0	102:26	4290	0	310	120	80	97
POPC:POPS (4:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Berger <sup>24,96</sup>	0.102 <sup>c</sup>	104:26	4306	24	310	300	100	98
POPC:POPS (4:1)/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	Berger <sup>24,96</sup>	0.715 <sup>c</sup>	104:26	4306	72	310	300	100	99
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	GROMOS-CKP <sup>d65</sup>	0	110:22	4620	0	298	2×500	2×100	100
POPC:POPS (5:1)/ $\text{Na}^+$	GROMOS-CKPM <sup>c65</sup>	0	110:22	4620	0	298	2×500	2×100	101

<sup>a</sup>For systems with  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  counterions this column gives  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ .

<sup>b</sup>Number of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  cations in the system

<sup>c</sup>Calculation of concentration complicated by the use of scaled ions. Concentration taken as reported in the delivered data.

<sup>d</sup>Force field parameters for PS lipids generated for this work, for full details see the Supporting Information.

configurations. The order parameters were calculated by first averaging over time separately for each lipid in the system, and then calculating the average and the standard error of the mean over the different lipids. The analysis can be conducted using the Python program `calcOrderParameters.py`, available in Ref. 49, that uses the MDAnalysis library.<sup>102,103</sup> For the united atom force fields, the positions of hydrogens were generated before the order parameter calculation using the `protonate` tool of the Gromacs 3 software package.<sup>104</sup> The ion number density profiles were calculated using the `gmx density` tool of the Gromacs software package.<sup>104</sup>

## Using the molecular electrometer to compare ion binding to negatively charged lipid bilayers in simulations and in experiments

The  $S_{CH}$  of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  carbons in the PC headgroup decrease proportionally to the amount of positive charge bound to the bilayer,<sup>105–107</sup> and can therefore be used to measure the ion binding affinity. In addition to ions, the correlation between bound charge and headgroup order parameter change is empirically observed also for peptides, charged amphiphiles, local anesthetics and charged lipids.<sup>43,108</sup> This concept, known as the molecular electrometer, is especially useful for comparison between simulations and experiments, as the headgroup  $S_{CH}$  at varying cation concentrations can be easily calculated from simulations.<sup>39</sup> The headgroup  $S_{CH}$  of negatively charged PS and PG lipids also exhibit systematic dependencies on the bound charge, but these are less well understood than for PC.<sup>17,109–111</sup> Therefore, measuring the PC headgroup  $S_{CH}$  in mixed (here PS:PC) bilayers<sup>17,18,111</sup> (see also Supporting Information section S2) provides a more straightforward way of characterizing ion binding to such negatively charged membranes.

Calibrating the PC headgroup  $S_{CH}$  response to a known amount of bound charge<sup>39,112</sup> is an important preliminary step for using the molecular electrometer. This can be done using experimental data from mixtures of PC and monovalent cationic surfactants (such as POPC and dihexadecyldimethylammonium, see SI section S3).<sup>112,113</sup> Additionally, the response

of PC headgroup  $S_{\text{CH}}$  to the negatively charged PS follows the molecular electrometer in experiments,<sup>43</sup> which we also quantify here (see SI section S2).

Studies applying the molecular electrometer have used two different definitions for salt concentration: The concentrations reported either before,<sup>17,39,105</sup> or after<sup>106,112</sup> solvating the lipids. In the former case, binding of ions to the lipids leads to a lower bulk concentration than what was present in the original solvent. However, the choice of definition has only a marginal effect to the results in simulations with realistic ion binding affinity (see SI section S4). In this work, we use the concentration before solvating the lipids to be consistent with the reference experimental data.<sup>17</sup>

## Results and discussion

### Headgroup and glycerol backbone C–H bond order parameters of POPS from $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR

The INEPT and 2D R-PDLF experiments from POPS samples gave well resolved spectra for all the carbons in the headgroup and glycerol backbone regions (Fig. 1). The glycerol backbone carbon peaks were assigned according to the POPC spectra,<sup>46</sup> whereas the peaks for  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  carbons were assigned according to the C–H bond order parameters known from previous  $^2\text{H}$  NMR experiments.<sup>7</sup> Slices of the R-PDLF spectra and the resulting  $S_{\text{CH}}$  values are shown in the Supporting Information (Fig. S6).

Since the R-PDLF and previous  $^2\text{H}$  NMR experiments<sup>7,18</sup> give only the absolute values of  $S_{\text{CH}}$ , we determined the signs of the PS headgroup  $S_{\text{CH}}$  using the S-DROSS experiment.<sup>45</sup> For a given carbon, its S-DROSS dipolar modulation profile in the indirect dimension is a superposition of sinusoidal functions from the possible orientations of crystallites in the sample (or bilayer patches). We phase corrected the 2D spectrum in the direct dimension such that positive and negative signs for the  $S_{\text{CH}}$  give rise to profiles that initially increase and decrease, respectively. In practice, we use the known negative sign of the acyl chain

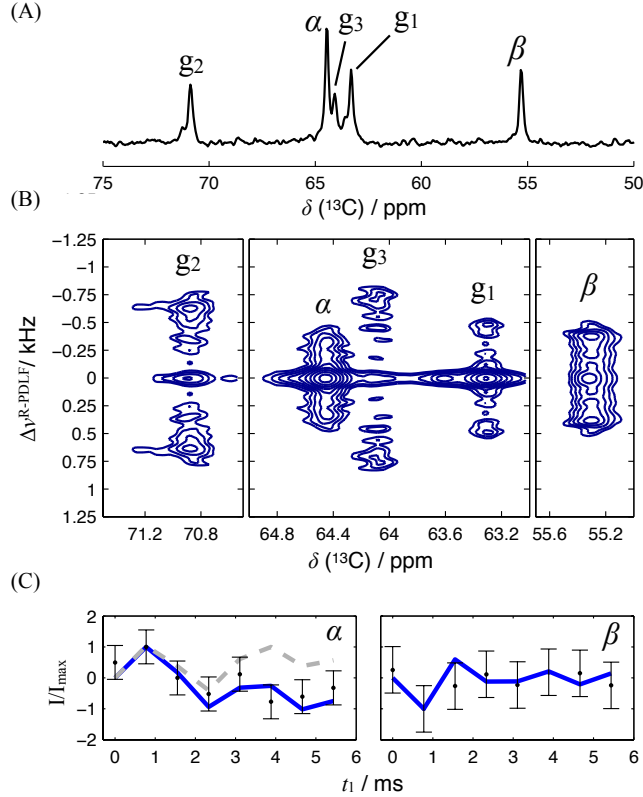


Figure 1: The headgroup and glycerol backbone region of the (A) Refocused-INEPT spectrum and (B) 2D R-PDLF spectra. (C) Experimental S-DROSS data (points), and SIMPSON simulations with the C–H bond order parameter values of  $-0.12$  for the  $\beta$ -carbon and  $+0.09$  and  $-0.02$  for the  $\alpha$ -carbon (blue lines). Dashed gray line is the S-DROSS curve from a SIMPSON simulation with a positive value ( $+0.02$ ) for the smaller  $\alpha$ -carbon C–H bond order parameter.

carbons as a reference to perform the phase correction and interpret the distinct initial slopes of the S-DROSS profiles (Fig. S6). The S-DROSS slice for the  $\beta$ -carbon clearly shows an initial decrease and therefore its order parameter must be negative. For the  $\alpha$ -carbon such analysis is not as trivial due to the two inequivalent order parameters of the two distinct C–H bonds. However, the beginning of its S-DROSS slice suggests that the larger  $S_{\text{CH}}$  of the  $\alpha$ -carbon is positive and the decrease towards negative values at longer  $t_1$  suggests that the smaller  $S_{\text{CH}}$  is negative. This is confirmed by a SIMPSON simulation using the  $S_{\text{CH}}$  values of  $+0.09$  from the dipolar coupling measured here (Fig. S6) and  $-0.02$  from the previous  $^2\text{H}$  NMR experiment.<sup>18</sup> We used the literature value for the smaller  $S_{\text{CH}}$ , because the resolution of our R-PDLF experiment was not sufficient to determine the magnitude of

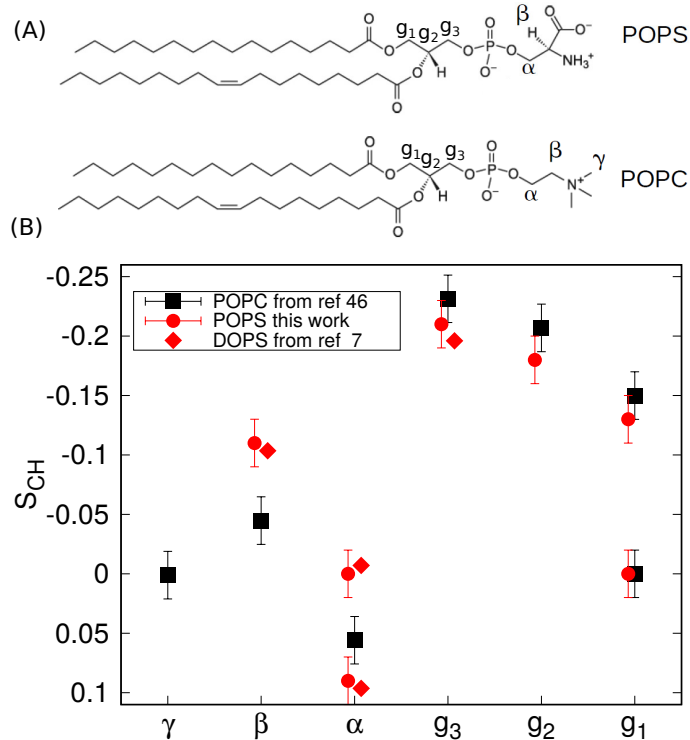


Figure 2: (A) Chemical structures and labels for the headgroup and glycerol backbone carbons. (B) Headgroup and glycerol backbone order parameters of POPS ( $T = 298$  K) measured in this work compared with the previously published values from DOPS ( $T = 303$  K,  $^2\text{H}$  NMR, 0.1 M of NaCl)<sup>7</sup> and POPC ( $T = 300$  K,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR)<sup>46</sup> experiments. Signs of the PS order parameters are measured in this work, whereas signs of the PC order parameters are measured previously.<sup>47</sup> The size of errorbars ( $\pm 0.02$ ) shown for  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data is justified previously.<sup>38,40</sup>

the small value. The S-DROSS curve from a SIMPSON simulation with a positive value for the smaller  $S_{CH}$  (dashed grey in Fig. 1 (C)) did not agree with the experiment, corroborating the interpretation that the smaller  $S_{CH}$  is indeed negative.

The headgroup and glycerol backbone order parameters of POPS measured in this work are in good agreement with the previously reported values from  $^2\text{H}$  NMR experiments of DOPS<sup>7</sup> (Fig. 2). When compared with the previously measured values for POPC<sup>46</sup> (Fig. 2), the  $\beta$ -carbon  $S_{CH}$  is significantly more negative, and the  $\alpha$ -carbon experiences a substantial forking (different  $S_{CH}$  for the two hydrogens in the same carbon<sup>40</sup>) in the PS headgroup. These features have been interpreted to arise from a rigid PS headgroup conformation, stabilized by hydrogen bonds or electrostatic interactions,<sup>7,8</sup> but a detailed structural interpretation is

not available.

We note that the DOPS  $^2\text{H}$  NMR reference data found in the literature<sup>7,17</sup> was obtained by first solvating the lipids with a buffer solution and then centrifuging the sample to a pellet that was used for the measurements. Such samples have a lower lipid concentration (approximately 10 wt % of lipids<sup>7,17,114</sup>) than the gravimetric samples (60 wt %) and simulations (approximately 50–60 wt %) in this work. Larger multilamellar repeat distances are expected in the samples with lower lipid concentrations due to the swelling caused by electrostatic repulsion in pure PS lipid systems.<sup>115</sup> Yet the PS headgroup  $S_{\text{CH}}$  measured from gravimetric samples (POPS) in this work are in good agreement with the results from centrifuged samples.<sup>7</sup> This, together with the rapid decrease of equilibrium repeat distance with addition of monovalent salt,<sup>115,116</sup> indicates that the hydration levels of multilamellae are sufficiently similar in the reference experiments and our simulations.

## Headgroup and glycerol backbone in simulations of PS lipid bilayers without additional ions

The different PS MD models produced highly varied headgroup and glycerol backbone  $S_{\text{CH}}$  (Fig. 3) and structures (Fig. S9 and section S6 in the Supporting Information). As was previously observed for PC lipids,<sup>38</sup> also none of the PS models produced a set of  $S_{\text{CH}}$  in full quantitative agreement with the experiments. In fact, the models perform less well for PS than for PC (Figs. 3 and 4 vs. Figs. 2 and 4 in Ref. 38), which complicates the interpretation of structural differences between the PC and PS. However, concentrating on the headgroup alone, we see that the best performing models (Slipids, CHARMM36, and CHARMM36-UA) indeed do qualitatively replicate the larger-than-in-PC forking of the  $\alpha$ -carbon (these models give forkings of  $\sim 0.01$  or smaller for PC<sup>38</sup> and between  $\sim 0.05$  and  $\sim 0.12$  for PS) that is observed in experiments (Fig. 2). Additionally, the Slipids force field correctly produces the significantly smaller  $\beta$ -carbon order parameter for PS ( $S_{\text{CH}}^{\beta} \approx -0.09$ , see Fig. 3) compared to PC ( $S_{\text{CH}}^{\beta} \approx -0.03$ , see Fig. 2 in Ref. 38), in line with experiments (Fig. 2).

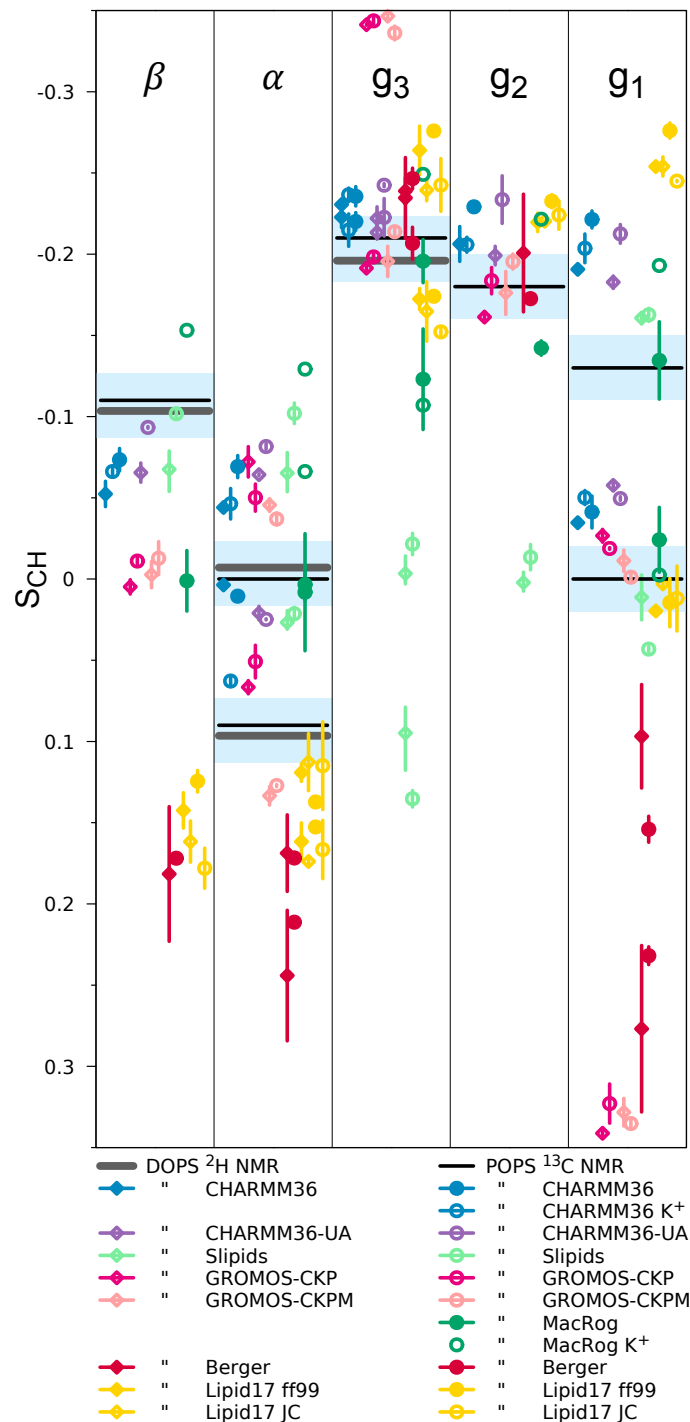


Figure 3: C-H bond order parameters,  $S_{CH}$ , of the PS headgroup ( $\beta$  and  $\alpha$ ) and glycerol backbone ( $g_3$ ,  $g_2$ ,  $g_1$ ) carbons from NMR experiments (horizontal lines), and MD simulations with different force fields (symbols). Experimental data for DOPS had been measured with 0.1 M of NaCl,<sup>7</sup> while all the other data are with counterions only. The data for DOPS is at 303 K and for POPS at 298 K. The light blue areas span 0.04 units around the average of the extremal experimental values, in accordance with the expected quantitative accuracy of experiments.<sup>40</sup> The vertical bars shown for all simulation values (excl. MacRog K<sup>+</sup>) are not error bars, but demonstrate that for these systems we had at least two data sets; the ends of the bars mark the extreme values from the sets, and the symbol marks their measurement-time-weighted average.



	$\beta$	$\alpha$	$g_3$	$g_2$	$g_1$	$\Sigma$
CHARMM 36 K <sup>+</sup>	M	M	M F	M	M F	7
CHARMM 36	M	M F	M	M	M F	8
CHARMM 36-UA	M	M	M	M	M F	9
MacRog K <sup>+</sup>	M	M F	M F	M	M F	11
MacRog	M	M F	M F	M	M	14
GROMOS- CKP	M	M F	M F		M F	14
GROMOS- CKPM	M	M F	M F		M F	14
Berger	M	M F	M F		M F	14
Slipids	M	M	M F	M	M F	14
Lipid17 ff99	M	M F	M F	M	M F	18
Lipid17 JC	M	M F	M F	M	M F	18

Figure 4: Rough subjective ranking of force fields based on how far the simulated order parameters were from the experimental values (M indicates a magnitude problem) and how well the difference between order parameters of two hydrogens attached to the same carbon were reproduced (F indicates a forking problem) in Fig. 3. The letter size increases with problem severity. Color scheme: "within experimental error" (dark green), "almost within experimental error" (light green), "clear deviation from experiments" (light red), and "major deviation from experiments" (dark red). The  $\Sigma$ -column shows the total deviation of the force field, when individual carbons are given weights of 0 (matches experiment), 1, 2, and 4 (major deviation). For full details of the assessment, see section S10 in the Supporting Information.

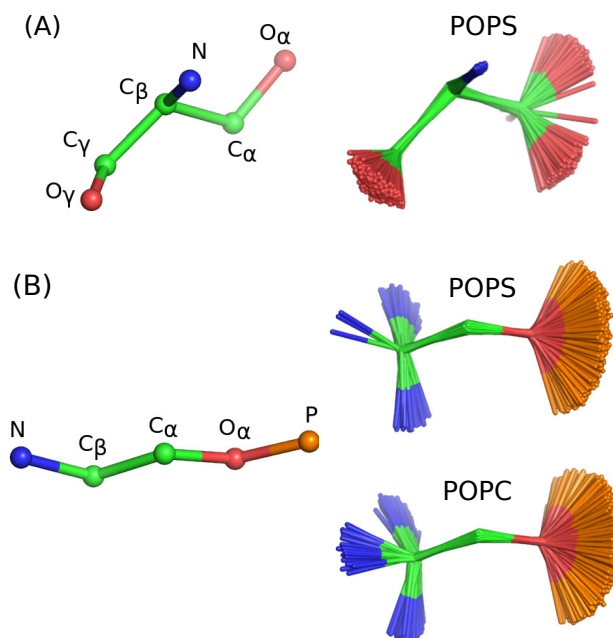


Figure 5: Overlaid snapshots from simulations conducted with CHARMM36—the force field producing the best agreement with experiments—demonstrate the conformational fluctuations in lipid headgroups. (A) Overlaying the  $C_\gamma$ ,  $C_\beta$ , and  $C_\alpha$  carbons demonstrates fluctuations around the  $O_\gamma$ - $C_\gamma$ - $C_\beta$ - $C_\alpha$ ,  $C_\gamma$ - $C_\beta$ - $C_\alpha$ - $O_\alpha$ , and  $N$ - $C_\beta$ - $C_\alpha$ - $O_\alpha$  dihedrals of the PS headgroup. (B) Overlaying the  $C_\beta$ ,  $C_\alpha$ , and  $O_\alpha$  atoms demonstrates fluctuations around the  $N$ - $C_\beta$ - $C_\alpha$ - $O_\alpha$  and  $C_\beta$ - $C_\alpha$ - $O_\alpha$ - $P$  dihedrals of the PS and PC headgroups. The trajectory used for CHARMM36 POPC is available at Ref. 117.

Interestingly, in the three models that best fit the experimental data, the  $C_\alpha-C_\beta-C_\gamma-O_\gamma$  dihedral angle distribution has a single peak around  $120^\circ$ , while the other models yield binodal distributions (Fig. S7). The restricted motion is also visible in the sampled conformations (Figs. 5 (A) and S9), suggesting that the rotation of the carboxyl group is limited in the serine headgroup. On the other hand, the  $C_\beta-C_\alpha-O_\alpha-P$  dihedral angle rotates relatively freely between approximately  $100^\circ$  and  $300^\circ$  in the best three models (as seen also in Fig. 5 (B)), while other models yield more restricted conformations (Fig. S7).

In simulations that have the best agreement with experiments (CHARMM36 and Slipids), the  $N-C_\beta-C_\alpha-O_\alpha$  dihedral exhibits a more asymmetric angle distribution for PS than for PC headgroup (Figs. 5 (B) and S10), which might reflect the increased rigidity proposed in the early experimental studies.<sup>7,8</sup> Indeed, the characteristic conformations of the PS headgroup suggested here can be useful when interpreting experiments—however, as none of the tested models fully reproduces the experimental order parameters, more accurate MD force fields are required to reveal the true conformational ensemble.

## Counterion binding and interactions between PC and PS headgroups

Membranes containing PS lipids are always accompanied with counterions that modulate electrostatic interactions between the lipids and other biomolecules. MD simulations have suggested that counterions reduce the area per lipid of PS bilayers compared to PC bilayers<sup>23–25</sup> by screening the repulsion between charged lipid headgroups. We explored this by quantifying the counterion density profiles along the membrane normal, accompanied by the areas per lipid,  $\langle A_{pl} \rangle$ , see Fig. 6. The force fields studied showed significant differences in both the binding affinity and the distribution of ions at the interface. The experimental area per lipid ( $62.7 \pm 1.3 \text{ \AA}^2$ )<sup>30</sup> was reproduced only in GROMOS-CKP and GROMOS-CKPM, as well as in MacRog with potassium counterions, while all other models gave considerably smaller values (Fig. 6). However, the counterion binding and the concomitant electrostatic screening

of the headgroup repulsion does not fully explain the low area per lipid values since MacRog, which has the strongest sodium binding (the lowest concentrations in bulk water), gave the same  $\langle A_{\text{pl}} \rangle$  as CHARMM36-UA, which has significantly weaker counterion binding affinity. On the other hand, MacRog simulation with potassium produced a larger area per lipid ( $63 \text{ \AA}^2$ ) than with sodium ( $53 \text{ \AA}^2$ ), in line with the weaker potassium binding affinity (Fig. 6). The results are consistent with a previous study that suggested the low  $\langle A_{\text{pl}} \rangle$  in PS lipid bilayers to originate from the combination of both the counterion binding and intermolecular interactions between lipid headgroups.<sup>118</sup>

The experimentally observed modulation of headgroup order parameters by increasing salt concentration (the molecular electrometer concept) has been previously used to evaluate cation binding to zwitterionic PC bilayers in simulations.<sup>39</sup> Studying the binding of cations to negatively charged lipid bilayers is less straightforward, because an ion-free reference state does not exist due to the ever-present cationic counterions. Our analysis was further complicated by the artificial aggregation of counterions observed in some simulations (section S7 in the Supporting Information). Therefore, we evaluate here the amount of bound charge not by adding salt (although this is discussed in section S7), but by studying the changes of the headgroup  $S_{\text{CH}}$  with an increasing amount of negatively charged lipids (and thus an increasing amount of cationic counterions) in the bilayer.

Experimentally, the  $S_{\text{CH}}$  values of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  headgroup carbons of POPC increase when negatively charged POPS lipids are incorporated in the bilayer (section S2).<sup>43,107</sup> This was reproduced in the MacRog simulations with potassium counterions (Fig. 7), which had the weakest binding affinity to POPS lipid bilayers (Fig. 6). The CHARMM36, Berger, and GROMOS-CKP simulations either exhibited no change, or showed a decrease in one or even both of the POPC headgroup order parameters, as the amount of POPS increased (Fig. 7). Therein, the stronger counterion binding canceled the effect of negatively charged headgroups and prevented the experimentally observed increase of headgroup order parameters with growing amount of PS lipids. Therefore, we suggest that the relatively weak binding of

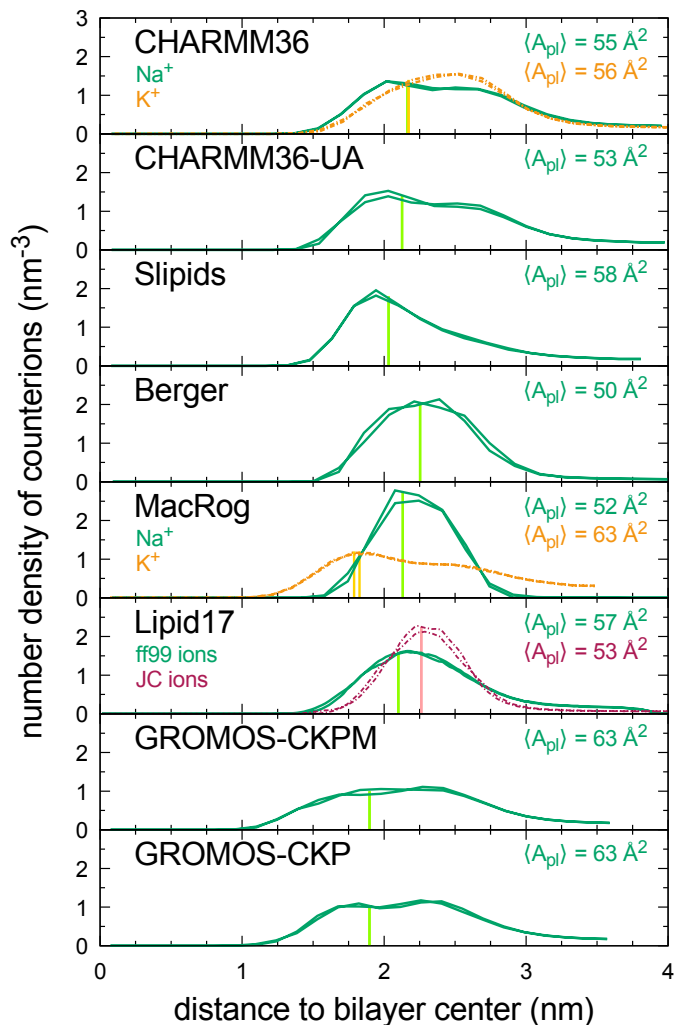


Figure 6: Counterion density profiles along the membrane normal and areas per lipid,  $\langle A_{pl} \rangle$ , of POPS lipid bilayer from simulations with different force fields. The vertical bars indicate the locations of the phosphate density peaks. The experimental area per lipid is  $62.7 \pm 1.3 \text{ \AA}^2$ .<sup>30</sup>

potassium in the MacRog simulations (Fig. 6) produces a more realistic surface charge density in membranes containing PS lipids than the other tested models that overestimate the counterion binding affinity. The results are consistent with the behavior of headgroup order parameters as a function of added counterions, see section S7 in the Supporting Information.

The reduced forking of the POPS  $\alpha$ -carbon (Fig. 8) together with other experimental results suggest that the PS headgroup structure becomes less rigid when diluted with

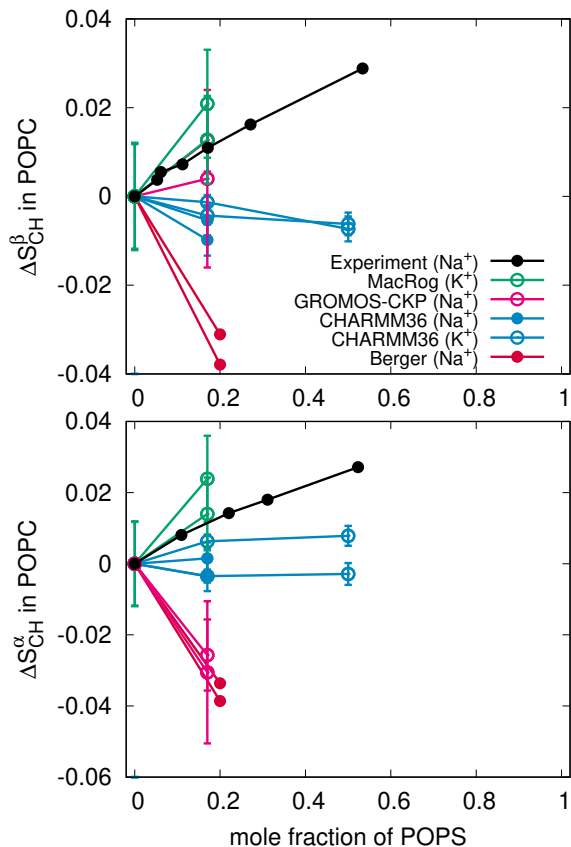


Figure 7: Changes of POPC headgroup order parameters with increasing amount of POPS in POPC:POPS mixtures at 298 K. Experimental values are from Ref. 43, with the signs measured in Ref. 47. The values from the CHARMM36 and GROMOS-CKP simulations with sodium are averages of two independent simulations, the error bars show the difference between the results divided by two.

POPC.<sup>7,8,17,18,43</sup> Unfortunately, none of the tested models correctly reproduced the modulation of POPS headgroup order parameters with increasing amount of POPC (Fig. 8). More accurate force fields are needed to correctly describe the PC–PS headgroup interactions in MD simulations.

## Ca<sup>2+</sup> binding affinity to bilayers with negatively charged PS lipids

Calcium binding affinity to membranes containing negatively charged PS lipids can be experimentally quantified by measuring the PC lipid headgroup order parameters from POPC:POPS (5:1) mixtures (see section S2), where the measurement is not compromised by the dehydrated

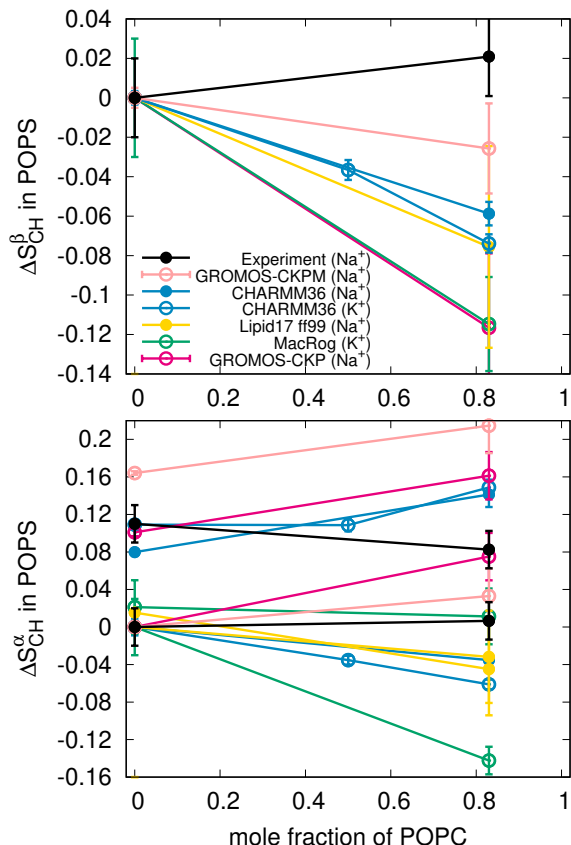


Figure 8: Modulation of the POPS headgroup order parameters with increasing amount of POPC in POPC:POPS mixtures at 298 K. Experimental values with the signs were measured for a pure POPS system in this work. The signs are assumed to remain unchanged for the mixture, and the magnitudes are taken from Ref. 17. Because the experimental values of POPS in pure and mixed bilayers come from  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (this work) and  $^2\text{H}$  NMR (Ref. 17), respectively, the error bars of 0.02 are used here.<sup>38,40</sup> The  $y$ -axis for the  $\alpha$ -carbon results (bottom) is shifted with the same value for both order parameters such that the lower order parameter value from pure POPS is at zero to correctly illustrate the significant forking. The values from CHARMM36 and GROMOS simulations are averages of two independent simulations, the error bars show the difference between the results divided by two.

lipid-ion complexes and phase separation, and the bilayer remains uniform.<sup>15–18</sup> Despite the lack of an ion-free reference state in the presence of negatively charged lipids, our simulations gave coherent results for the POPC headgroup order parameters as a function of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  concentration in POPC:POPS (5:1) mixtures (Fig. 9). As expected from the previous study of pure PC lipid bilayers,<sup>39</sup> almost all the tested simulation models overestimated the experimentally observed<sup>17</sup> decrease of the POPC headgroup  $S_{\text{CH}}$  upon increasing  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

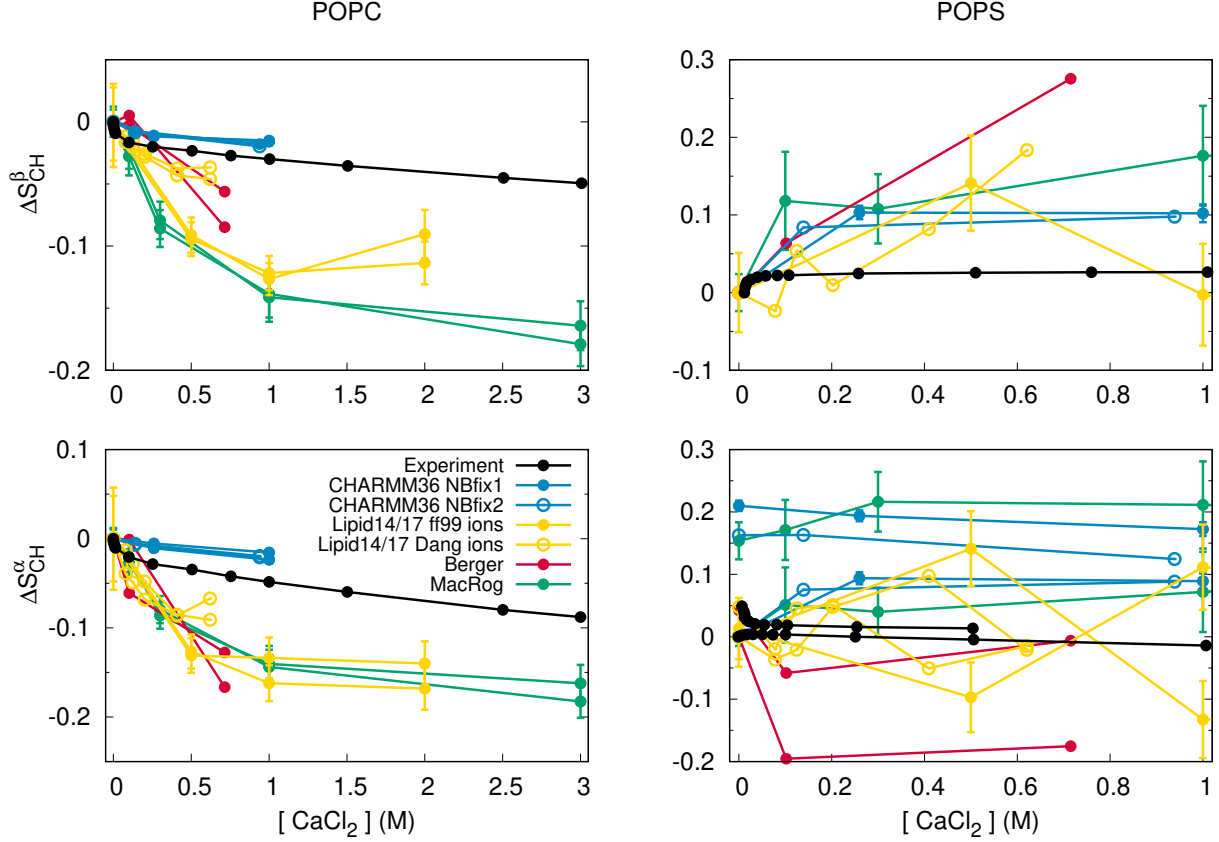


Figure 9: Variation of the POPC (left) and POPS (right) headgroup order parameters in a POPC:POPS (5:1) mixture as a function  $\text{CaCl}_2$  concentration from experiments<sup>17</sup> and from different force fields at 298 K (except the data for Berger are from a simulation of a POPC:POPS (4:1) mixture at 310 K<sup>32,119</sup>). The  $S_{\text{CH}}$  values from systems without calcium are set at the zero point of y-axes, except for the  $\alpha$ -carbon order parameters of POPS (bottom right), for which both  $S_{\text{CH}}^{\alpha}$  are shifted such that the lower  $S_{\text{CH}}^{\alpha}$  is zero without additional ions. This is to correctly illustrate the forking with different concentrations of calcium. Counterions were potassium in MacRog simulations, and sodium in Lipid14/17 Dang and CHARMM36 NBfix2 simulations. In CHARMM36 NBfix1, Lipid14/17 ff99, and Berger simulations with added calcium the lipid charge was neutralized with calcium, and monovalent counterions were not present; for these systems the  $x$ -axis shows  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ .



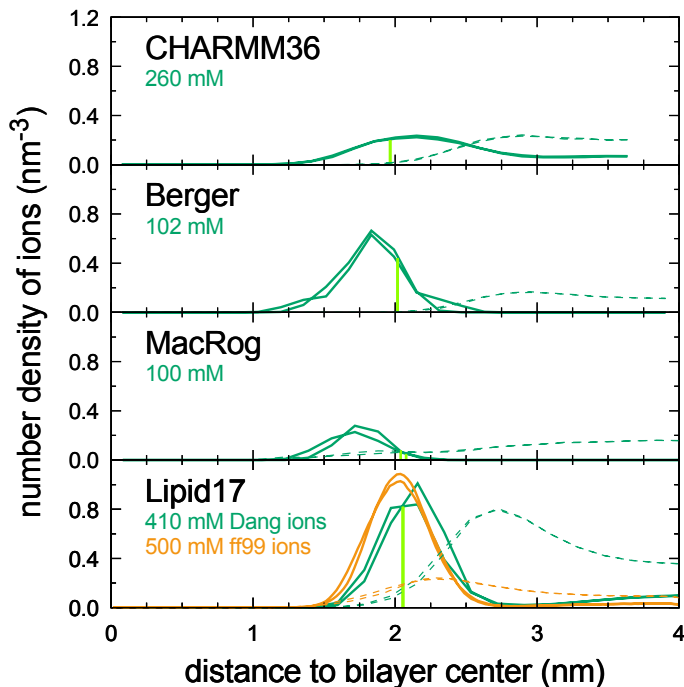


Figure 10: Number density profiles of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (solid line) and  $\text{Cl}^-$  (dashed line) from POPC:POPS (5:1) mixtures simulated with different force fields. The vertical green bars indicate the location of the phosphate density peak. The smallest simulated  $\text{CaCl}_2$  concentrations are shown. The density profiles for all the simulated concentrations are given in SI figure S18.

concentration (Fig. 9), indicating too strong calcium binding affinity. The sole exception was CHARMM36 when paired with the NBfix corrections for calcium;<sup>35,87</sup> for these combinations, the modulation of order parameters was underestimated, indicating a weaker binding affinity than in experiments. Notably, CHARMM36 with the NBfix corrections<sup>29,35</sup> suggested similar binding affinities for calcium and sodium to a POPC bilayer (see section S8), in contrast to experiments.<sup>105,106,120</sup> This suggests that the calcium binding affinity is underestimated in CHARMM36 when using the NBfix for calcium,<sup>35,87</sup> but overestimated in all the other tested force fields. This is evident in the calcium density distributions, where almost all the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ions bind to the membrane interface in all models except CHARMM36 (Fig. 10).

Experimentally, the POPS headgroup order parameters in POPC:POPS (5:1) mixtures exhibit a strong response to small concentrations of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , which saturates below 100 mM (Fig. 9). The  $\beta$ -carbon  $S_{\text{CH}}$  increases with added  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , whereas the larger  $\alpha$ -carbon

$S_{\text{CH}}$  decreases. Moreover, a slight increase is observed in the smaller  $\alpha$ -carbon  $S_{\text{CH}}$ . In simulations, all these responses were qualitatively correct only in CHARMM36. In all force fields, even the qualitatively correct responses were much exaggerated—also in CHARMM36 that underestimated the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding affinity—with the sole exception of the larger  $S_{\text{CH}}^{\alpha}$ , whose change CHARMM36 underestimated. Importantly, different force fields predicted qualitatively different behavior for the two POPS  $\alpha$ -carbon order parameters as a function of added calcium: Both order parameters decreased in Berger, but increased in MacRog, whereas Lipid14/17 and CHARMM36 models exhibited more complex behaviors. This is in contrast to the PC headgroup, where a qualitatively correct response to bound ions is reproduced by all simulation models, despite the significant discrepancies in the headgroup structures observed in salt-free simulations.<sup>39</sup> The divergent response of Berger may arise from the ring-like structures observed in the headgroup region in this model (Fig. 6 in Ref. 24). Therefore, we conclude that improvement of force fields is necessary to correctly capture the interactions between the PS headgroup and calcium ions in MD simulations.

## Conclusions

We used the headgroup C–H bond order parameters,  $S_{\text{CH}}$ , and the open collaboration approach to evaluate the quality of the headgroup structure and the ion binding affinity in available MD models of PS lipids. The main advantage of using the  $S_{\text{CH}}$  is the direct connection they provide between experiments and simulations: They can be measured accurately in experiments and calculated readily from simulations. This reduces the ambiguity in the interpretation of experiments.

First, we complemented the available experimental information<sup>7,17</sup> by measuring the signs of the PS headgroup order parameters, and then proceeded to compare MD simulation results from several force fields with the experimental data. This revealed that none of the force fields reproduce the PS headgroup order parameters within the experimental accuracy.

However, the best models captured essential differences between PS and PC, and suggested characteristic conformations of PS headgroups. Comparison to the experimentally observed order parameters in POPC:POPS (5:1) bilayers at varying ion concentrations<sup>17</sup> then showed that the tested MD force fields overestimate the cation binding affinity to these bilayers. There were two exceptions: 1) the MacRog force field with potassium counterions, which appeared to display a more realistic monovalent ion binding affinity to PS-containing lipid bilayers than the other models; and 2) the CHARMM36 force field with the recently introduced NBfix corrections for calcium,<sup>35,87</sup> which underestimated the calcium binding affinity. Importantly, the experimentally measured responses of the PS headgroup  $S_{CH}$  to bound calcium, as well as to dilution of the bilayer with zwitterionic PC lipids, were not qualitatively reproduced in any of the tested force fields. This is in contrast to previous results with PC lipids, where MD force fields were seen to be at least in qualitative agreement with the experimentally measured headgroup  $S_{CH}$  responses to bound charge—even though the headgroup structures themselves were incorrect and the cation binding affinities were overestimated.<sup>39</sup> This underlines the dire need for more realistic MD force fields to study the biological function of PS lipids.

We expect our results to pave the way for the development of better PS force fields. As the quality of the conformational ensembles can be evaluated against the headgroup C–H order parameters, we hope that the  $S_{CH}$  will guide the development of models that correctly reproduce the PS headgroup structures. For example, the ensembles we observed in the simulations with the most realistic headgroup conformations (CHARMM36 and Slipids) do hint a direction for force field improvement. The cation binding could be improved based on the experimental headgroup  $S_{CH}$  data from POPC:POPS (5:1) mixtures under different cation concentrations. Recent studies have shown that cation binding to bilayers with POPC and POPS lipids can be improved by implicit inclusion of electronic polarizability using the electronic continuum correction (ECC),<sup>112,121</sup> suggesting that the electronic polarizability effects are important for lipid–ion interactions but polarizable force fields may not be necessary to correctly capture ion binding to lipid bilayers.

## Supporting Information Available

The following files are available free of charge.

- SI.pdf: Additional simulation, experimental and methodological details, and further analysis.

## Acknowledgement

HA acknowledges the Osk. Huttunen Foundation and the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters (Foundations' Post Doc Pool) for financial support. FFR acknowledges Tecnológico Nacional de México Campus Zacatecas Occidente and Dirección General de Asuntos del Personal Académico (DGAPA) Programa de Apoyo a Proyectos de Investigación e Innovación Tecnológica (PAPIIT) IG100416 for financial support and Clúster Híbrido de Supercómputo Xihcoatl-CINVESTAV and Miztli-Dirección de Cómputo y de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (DGTIC)-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) (Project LANCAD-UNAM-DGTIC-028) facilities for computing-time allocation. MJ acknowledges financial support from the Emil Aaltonen Foundation and CSC – IT Center for Science for computational resources. BK gratefully acknowledges financial support from the International Max Planck Research School (IMPRS) on Multiscale Bio-Systems. JJM gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Carlsberg Foundation in the form of a postdoctoral fellowship while at the University of Chicago (grants CF15-0552, CF16-0639, and CF17-0783) and the research framework provided by the Research Computing Center at the University of Chicago. OHSO acknowledges financial support from Academy of Finland (315596), Integrated Structural Biology Research Infrastructure of Helsinki Institute of Life Science (Instruct-HiLIFE), and CSC – IT Center for Science for computational resources. TJP wishes to acknowledge the use of the Iridis computing resources at the University of Southampton.

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# Graphical TOC Entry

